#### Final 2014 Prioritized Risk Group Definitions and Points of Consideration

Presented at the September 13, 2013 ILHPG Meeting. Clarified February 26, 2014

## 1. HIV positive and HIV negative Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM):

A high-risk MSM is defined as:

• any male (including FTM transgender) aged 12 years or older who has ever had anal sex with a male (including a FTM transgender).

The following risk subgroup is also prioritized but solely for Health Education/Risk Reduction services:

• A potentially high-risk MSM adolescent is defined as any male (including FTM transgender), age 13-19 years, who reports ever having had oral sex with a male (including FTM transgender) or who states he is sexually attracted to males (including FTM transgender).

### 2. HIV positive and HIV negative High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH):

٨	ЦD	П	10	defin	ad	00.
Α	нк	н	18	aenn	20	ac

Males (including FTM transgenders) not meeting MSM definitions and Females (including MTF transgenders)

- (1) who do not meet IDU definition, and
- (2) who disclose ever having vaginal or anal sex with the other gender and
- (3) who also disclose meeting one of the criteria below:

		Males	or	Femal	les l	iving	with	HIV	Disease
--	--	-------	----	-------	-------	-------	------	-----	---------

- ☐ Males or Females who ever had vaginal or anal sex with an HIV positive partner of the other sex
- ☐ Females who self-report having a laboratory-confirmed STD in the past 12 months
- ☐ Females who ever had condomless anal sex with a male

# 3. HIV positive and HIV negative Injection Drug User (IDU):

A high-risk IDU is defined as a Female, Male, MTF or FTM who:

- · does not meet the MSM definition, and
- discloses ever sharing injection equipment or supplies

### 4. HIV positive and HIV negative MSM/IDU:

A high risk HIV positive and HIV negative MSM/IDU is defined as any male or FTM who meets the definitions of both MSM and IDU who discloses:

- ever having anal sex with a male or FTM, and
- ever sharing injection equipment or supplies

be a predictor of new positive tests.

<b>5. HIV positive persons with "Other Risk"</b> are prioritized for all services except Prevention with negatives and HIV testing: Population Definition: HIV positive person with Other Risk is defined as any male, female, MTF or FTM who:
□ is not known to meet the MSM, IDU, HRH, or MSM/IDU definitions, and
□ who has been reported to IDPH HIV Surveillance as confirmed HIV+ and
□ who meets one of the following criteria:
i. HIV-diagnosed within the past 12 months OR
ii. No CD4 or VL reported within the past 12 months OR
iii. An STI Co-infection reported within the past 12 months
Other important points of consideration:  HIV positive individuals falling within any of the risks identified above should be a top priority within each subpopulation category.
□ <b>Transgender</b> individuals may be included within any priority population based on <i>personal risk history</i> and <i>current gender identification</i> . Transgender identity does not mean an individual engages in risk behaviors. Gender reassignment surgery should not be assumed, and unless a transgender client <i>opts</i> to disclose an operative status, risk assessment should assess sexual risks inclusive of the possibilities for male and female anatomy.
☐ <b>Persons made vulnerable</b> by circumstances such as incarceration or domestic violence may be prioritized in any risk group when their individual risk and biomedical histories include prioritized risks defined above.
☐ <b>Young adults</b> with any of the risks identified above should be prioritized within each subpopulation category.

☐ The evaluation of "Females who have had sex with males while using Crack" is recommended as a possible future prioritized risk population.

□ **For HRH individuals**, the HIV testing seropositivity rate of HRH increases as age increases. Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to test positive than whites. Females who reported having sex with known HIV positive individuals are more likely to test positive than the general heterosexual population tested. Females are less likely to test HIV positive if they report using condoms, but males who reported condom use were not less likely to test positive. Oral sex with someone of the other gender was not found to